

Aftermath of Vienna Abductions

Palestinian Leaders Disown 'Eagles' Over Threat to Russia

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Palestinian guerrilla leadership today disowned the Eagles of the Revolution and its threats against the Soviet Union. The Eagles have claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of three Jews in Vienna last week, which forced Austria to plan the closing of a transit center for Jewish emigrants from Russia.

Speedy Airlift Of Jews Seen Austrian Goal

(Continued from Page 1) Rudi Kirchschlager told the UN General Assembly today that his nation would not bow to pressure over its decision to close the Schoenau transit camp and warned against any interference in Austria's internal affairs.

Reacting to widespread criticism of his country's decision on the Jewish transit facility, he said: "Nobody can profit from a campaign against Austria, especially not the people for whom it appears to be organized."

"My government will not yield to any pressure, wherever it may come from, and expects that all states—in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations—will refrain from interfering in Austria's internal affairs."

Mr. Kirchschlager added: "My government leaves the door wide open for any future talks on humanitarian questions." He said that Austria would continue its humanitarian role as a temporary or permanent haven for all people, regardless of nationality or race. His nation is ready, he said, to cooperate with international bodies, especially the UN, if they can "accept part of the responsibility which, in the past, Austria has carried alone."

"Those who really care for the fate of people desiring to travel through Austria on their way to their new homes should not make Schoenau Castle their battle cry or an ideology," the foreign minister declared.

Speaking the day after Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban delivered a General Assembly speech in which he criticized Austria's action, Mr. Kirchschlager said that his country regards the saving of human life as "the overriding objective which transcends all others."

"This, and this alone, is the reason why my government did everything to create the preconditions which made it possible for the four hostages taken in the terrorist act of 28 September to be freed," the foreign minister stated.

He added that the main responsibility for the persistence of terrorism lies with "those who have contributed to the blocking of efforts to establish effective international cooperation against terrorism. A worldwide disease can be fought successfully only with worldwide remedies."

Israel Demonstrations

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—More than 7,000 students demonstrated peacefully today in three Israeli cities—Jerusalem, Haifa and Beer-Sheva—against Austria's decision.

The Israeli government is understood to have decided to mobilize as much international pressure on Austria as possible to get a cancellation of Austria's "capitulation to terror."

Iowa TV Tower Kills 5

ROWLEY, Iowa, Oct. 4 (AP).—Five men were killed when the 2,000-foot broadcasting tower of Cedar Rapids station KCRG buckled and fell yesterday. At least four other persons were injured.

Murder Indictment of Aaron Burr, U.S. Vice-President in 1804, Found

TRENTON, N.J., Oct. 4 (AP).—The 1804 New Jersey murder indictment of Vice-President Aaron Burr has been found by the State Archives Office. It was announced yesterday.

The document was located after an unidentified congressman asked the Library of Congress for it and the request was relayed here, officials said.

It was unclear whether the document was sought in connection with the grand jury probe involving Vice-President Agnew and alleged kickbacks from Maryland contractors. The Burr case, however, has often been cited as a possible legal precedent in connection with possible indictments against Mr. Agnew.

The document charges Burr with murder in the death of Alexander Hamilton after the two duelled in Westchester, N.Y., July 11, 1804. In the duel, Hamilton missed, but Burr shot Hamilton in the stomach. Hamilton died the next day.

The Hacksack, N.J., Bergen Record quoted a Library of Congress researcher as saying of the unknown congressman's request: "We can't accept secondary sources [history books, etc.] because of the magnitude of the case."

The indictment against Burr was returned by a Bergen County grand jury in the October, 1804, court term, five months before Burr left office as vice-president on March 5, 1805.

The New Jersey indictment of Mr. Burr was dismissed in November, 1807, on the basis of an affidavit by Dr. David Hosack, of New York. Dr. Hosack's statement said Hamilton died in the doctor's presence in New York City on July 12, 1804.

The indictment was based on the assumption that Hamilton died in New Jersey.

The Burr-Hamilton duel arose from the deadly political rivalry of the two men in New York State. Hamilton had served as the first secretary of the Treasury from 1789 to 1795. Burr was replaced as vice-president under Thomas Jefferson by George Clinton.

Wafa said later that it was "amazed by the statement" attributed to the Eagles and published in the Beirut newspaper Al Nahar today.

"As we condemn the threatening tone against the Soviet Union, we reiterate that the revolution and revolutionaries will not accept these kinds of methods against friends," the agency said.

The news agency represents the Palestine Liberation Organization, to which the main guerrilla organizations belong.

"The Soviet Union, throughout history, has always been a friend and ally to liberation movements in the world," the agency said. It denounced "unknown parties" trying to spoil relations between the Soviet Union and the Palestinians.

"Anyone who tries to deteriorate these relations cannot be Palestinian in identity," it said.

The statement was the third in four days purporting to come from the Eagles. The two others, warning Austria to stick by its decision to close Jewish transit facilities in Vienna, were published by the pro-guerrilla newspaper Al Moharrir.

Today's statement said:

"We, the Eagles of the Palestine Revolution, issue this first and last warning to the Soviet Union, our friend, that its embassies and interests in the Middle East will be targets for strikes by our revolutionaries unless it stops the emigration operation to Israel."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban made the proposal during the general debate in the UN General Assembly. He called for "a community of sovereign states in the Middle East as in... the European communities."

"Empty words," declared Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorri. Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid said the idea was "completely unacceptable."

Mr. Eban reviewed the failure of Israel and the Arabs to negotiate their differences but said his government did not "despair of the prospect."

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The new indictment supersedes charges brought Aug. 23 by the special grand jury now investigating Mr. Agnew in an alleged political corruption scandal. Mr. Anderson previously was charged with extortion, bribery and conspiracy in connection with kickbacks he allegedly received from contractors doing business with the county.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Ronald S. Liebman said the new indictment repeats the 38 original counts and adds four more for income tax evasion.

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PEACE MISSION—UN Under Secretary Bradford Morse, an American, listens to a heated exchange (top photograph) between two delegates, Jamil Baroudy of Saudi Arabia, right, and Raul Bazan Davila of Chile during General Assembly discussion of the coup in Chile. To end the crisis, Morse (bottom) employs some personal diplomacy.

Nixon's Poise in Comeback At Latest Press Conference

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The man who stood before the White House press corps yesterday morning seemed like the Richard M. Nixon of early 1972—the Nixon whose voice didn't quaver, the Nixon who dealt confidently with a wide range of questions, the Nixon who clearly felt on top of his job, the Nixon who could even manage a bit of humor.

In his 34th presidential press conference—his third in six weeks after a hiatus of more than five months—Mr. Nixon began a bit shakily, with a noticeable unsteadiness in his voice. But it disappeared in a moment or two.

Watergate, which had dominated his press conferences of Aug. 22 and Sept. 5, was the topic of only one of the 14 questions—a routine inquiry about his refusal to release tape recordings of his conversations.

The President was obviously nettled when asked whether the hiring of "a local landscape architect to redesign the flower beds on the west side of the residence (at San Clemente, Calif.) four times a year" represented a wise expenditure of the taxpayers' money.

But he neither lost his temper nor offered a self-serving explanation. Instead, he fixed a stern eye on his questioner, Adam Clymer of the Baltimore Sun, and replied:

"I really think anything I would say in answer to your question, in view of the way you have already presented it as a statement, would not convince you or anyone else."

Then Mr. Nixon went on to the next question. Neither it, nor any of those that followed, could have been termed hostile.

At San Clemente on Aug. 22, the President remarked 30 minutes into his news conference that he had not had "one question on the business of the people, which shows you how we are consumed with this (the Watergate case)."

He also had satirical comments for several correspondents. Yesterday, however, the tone had completely changed. Five of the questions dealt with foreign policy—his travel plans, the appointment of an ambassador to Moscow, the situation of Soviet emigrants—and six with the troubles of Vice-President Agnew. There was one on domestic politics, one on the economy.

For the first time there was no indication that the President's constant efforts to turn the nation's attention back to "the business of the people" had had some effect—although the intense

interest in Mr. Agnew cannot have pleased him, in that it prolongs the impression of official wrongdoing.

Mr. Nixon, who was dressed in a blue suit with a blue polka-dot tie, leaned casually on the lectern in the White House briefing room, occasionally joking with the correspondents jammed into the relatively small space.

Speaking of his economic advisers, many of whose predictions have proved disastrously wide of the mark, the President commented that they "are not always right, but they are always sure in everything that they recommend."

A question about Sen. Charles H. Percy, a liberal Republican from Illinois, produced a fairly detailed comment from Mr. Nixon about his political plans for 1976—something that neither he nor his advisers had much time to think about earlier this year.

Misunderstanding The President said that he had misunderstood Sen. Percy's intent in pressing for the appointment of a special prosecutor several months ago, and that that misunderstanding had led him to say at a cabinet meeting that he would do everything he could to block any attempt by Sen. Percy to win the presidency.

After a meeting with Sen. Percy, Mr. Nixon continued, the misunderstanding was cleared up, and he "will not be opposed at this time, and should he prove to be the strongest candidate, he will not be opposed."

But the President said that there would be a long list of Republican hopefuls in 1976, including governors or former governors, Mayor Richard G. Lugar of Indianapolis, a number of senators and one or two representatives.

Politically, the list was interesting in two respects: it omitted Mr. Agnew, and it included Mr. Lugar, who has been considered a rank outsider by most party professionals.

As for himself, Mr. Nixon said, he would be well under way before committing himself, and he might not do so even then.

Tear-Gas Canister Found in U.S. Capitol

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A tear-gas canister was found today in a wastebasket in a Capitol toilet, police said.

A Capitol policeman found the canister in a first-floor toilet of the Senate. It was given to Army ballistic officials to determine whether it was empty or filled, police said.

Agnew Team Given Power Of Subpoena

(Continued from Page 1)

ed hearing here before Judge Hoffman. It gave the Vice-President's three-man defense team the court's authority to interrogate under oath such persons as they deemed "appropriate and necessary."

The order could cover the questioning of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and his top prosecutorial aides.

A number of experienced criminal lawyers here and in Washington said they believed that Judge Hoffman's order was unprecedented. The lawyers, who asked to be identified because, as one of them said, "I may have a case before him sometime," said they were impressed by the broad scope of the interrogation order.

But all of them also agreed that they had never before heard of a person under criminal investigation, but not under indictment, receiving a grant of court authority to question prosecutors and others involved in the case.

'Leakers' Sought Judge Hoffman's order authorized Mr. Agnew's lawyers, Judah Best of Washington and Martin London and Jay H. Topkis of New York, to summon suspected "leakers" before them and to question them under oath about their contacts with newsmen. The transcripts of such depositions are to be sealed under Judge Hoffman's order and kept from public court records. The judge also admonished the lawyers to discuss the depositions with no one.

In pleadings filed with Judge Hoffman last Friday and in a blunt speech in Los Angeles on Saturday, Mr. Agnew disclosed that he believes that Justice Department officials—particularly Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, the head of the Criminal Division—have directed "a steady campaign of statements to the press which have no purpose and effect other than to prejudice any grand or petit [trial] jury" against him.

The "leaks issue" thus became one part of the Vice-President's two-part effort to block the grand jury probe of his alleged participation in illegal kickbacks from Maryland contractors, even before it considered whether to indict him. Judge Hoffman's action yesterday made it, for the moment, Mr. Agnew's major line of defense.

The other defense is the assertion that, under the Constitution, a vice-president in office cannot be indicted in the courts but must be impeached by Congress.

Mr. Shultz was dining this evening with Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, a chief architect of West German monetary policy. He is to confer tomorrow morning with Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, the other major voice in Bonn's economic planning, and meet with Chancellor Willy Brandt around noon.

Mr. Shultz is also scheduled to deliver a speech before the West German Foreign Policy Association tomorrow. The embassy spokesman said that was the main reason for his visit.

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On \$200,000 Annual Salary

Newspaper Says Nixon Paid 2-Year Income Tax of \$1,670

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—President Nixon paid only \$1,670 in federal income taxes for the two-year period of 1970 and 1971, according to a report yesterday in the Providence Journal-Bulletin.

The White House declined to confirm or deny the news story which the Rhode Island newspaper attributed to "documents provided by government sources."

"We have said before," Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said, "that we consider that the President's tax returns are private, just like any other citizen's, and we're not going to comment further."

According to the Providence account, written by reporter Jack White, the President paid \$722.81 in 1970 and \$947.03 in 1971—equivalent to the taxes paid by a wage earner with one exemption in the \$7,000 income bracket.

50 Percent Bracket Mr. Nixon, who makes \$200,000 a year as President, would be subject to a maximum tax rate of 50 percent on his earned income, but deductions could reduce that substantially. If the figures cited by the Providence newspaper are correct, Mr. Nixon claimed enough deductions to reduce his tax obligation for those two years to less than one-half of 1 percent of his gross income.

The California lawyer who handled Mr. Nixon's tax returns, Frank Demarco Jr., referred inquiries to the White House counsel's office, which did not respond to repeated calls.

A spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service also refused to comment. He noted that it is against the law for an IRS official or any other government employee to reveal an individual citizen's income tax returns, except in the proper legal forums.

A Misdemeanor The same federal law also prohibits anyone else from publishing data from a citizen's tax returns unless the information was obtained legally. The offense is a misdemeanor with a penalty up to a year in prison and a fine of \$1,000.

"We are looking into the matter," the IRS spokesman said, noting that the information was not attributed directly to anyone inside the tax agency. Mr. White, the reporter who wrote the story, said he could not describe the "documents" beyond the generalized statement in his story.

President Nixon's income taxes have been the subject of press curiosity since early in the summer, when it was revealed that he had claimed as a deduction a gift of vice-presidential papers to the national archives. The papers, valued at \$70,000, would provide a substantial tax deduction over several years.

The gift was questioned because the President's personal lawyer, Mr. Demarco, did not deliver a deed of gift on the Nixon papers until nine months after a new law became effective, putting an end to such gifts by public men. Mr. Demarco claims the Nixon papers were legally donated to the archives four months before this deadline.

Deduction Limit Under the old law, the deduction for such gifts was limited to 30 percent of a taxpayer's gross income in the first year and up to 50 percent in each of the following years until the deduction is exhausted, so that theoretically the President could have deducted \$100,000 in 1970 and again in 1971 from his taxable income.

According to the Treasury Department, a person with \$200,000 earned income, married with two children, who claimed deductions of 15 percent of his income, would owe about \$75,000 in taxes. Thus, Mr. Nixon could virtually wipe out his tax obligation by claiming the full potential deduction from the disputed gift of the vice-presidential papers.

According to the Treasury, a family man with an income of \$12,000—just above the national median income—would pay taxes of about \$1,200 a year.

Mid-Atlantic Office The Providence report said Mr. Nixon's returns were filed for those years with the IRS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in Philadelphia, but that the old returns now are stored in a safe near the IRS commissioner's office in Washington.

Another presidential tax matter which has been questioned was the issue of whether he owed capital gains tax on the profit he realized when he sold part of his interest in his San Clemente, Calif., property. The President said at a news conference last month that he had been advised that he did not owe any capital gains and that the IRS had subjected his tax returns from both 1971 and 1972 to a full-field audit, which did not change his tax obligation in any way.

Mr. Warren made the same point yesterday in refusing to discuss the new tax figures. "The President has filed income tax returns and followed legal procedures," Mr. Warren said, "and, as he said himself, the IRS conducted a complete audit of this and ordered no change."

He said he paid one woman \$75 a month to supply him with campaign literature, political strategy information, stationery, schedules and analyses obtained from Muskie headquarters.

Campaign of Disruption Mr. Kelly described for senators a campaign of disruption that included bogus letters, fake news releases, misleading posters and advertisements, counterfeit invitations and stink bombs.

Once, he said, he paid a girl \$20 to run naked in front of the Maine Democrats' hotel, yelling, "Muskie, I love you."

Mr. Kelly said he did not begin to feel guilt or shame for his activities until they were over. And he maintained throughout his testimony that his activities were intended to confuse and antagonize candidates, not to influence votes.

"We expected the candidates to become upset and to cause discord and malcontent," he said. "We wanted to get them backbiting at each other and to feel that they were being sabotaged by each other."

Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., and Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., differed on the impact of the dirty-trick operation in Florida.

Sen. Gurney called it a "sneaky, sly, and sly" operation, and said, "I'm not minimizing it. I loathe it. But it is a part of politics and all of us in politics expect tactics like this from fringe elements."

Sen. Ervin said he took the efforts far more seriously, declaring that they may have destroyed the salaries of the country's 2.5 million civil servants by 3 percent as of Oct. 1, bringing to 7.25 percent their 1972 wage. The employees had planned a 24-hour nationwide strike Oct. 11 for better wages and fringe benefits.

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IRS Is Probing \$16 Cloth Gift To Agnew

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Internal Revenue Service has subpoenaed from Baltimore Industries records of a gift of four yards of cloth presented to Vice-President Agnew during the 1967 South ern governors' conference.

Harry Bloomberg, owner of Baltimore Industries, said two agents from the Charlotte office of the IRS Intelligence Division served the subpoena yesterday, ordering that records be turned over to the special grand jury investigating allegations against Mr. Agnew.

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The Limits of Détente

The argument in West Germany over the extent to which Herbert Wehner undermined the position of his chief, Chancellor Willy Brandt, by criticizing the Bonn government's insistence on representing West Berlin institutions and companies when its East European consulates are established is an illuminating illustration of the limits of East-West détente.

The Soviet bloc had compromised its initial insistence that West Berlin and West Germany were completely separate political organisms by permitting Bonn to represent "residents" of West Berlin abroad. But it has drawn the line at group representation. The situation is not dissimilar to the Soviet permission to substantial quantities of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel while refusing to accept a rule of free emigration.

In both cases, those in the West who believe that their own region should press harder for the resolution of differences with Eastern Europe object to making an issue of the questions in dispute, while those who mistrust the whole atmosphere of détente insist on doing so. The practical matters themselves become lost in fights over "hard" and "soft" lines.

This could be used to justify the Chinese contention, voiced the other day in the UN General Assembly by Peking's Deputy Foreign Minister, Chiao Kuan-hua, that today there exists only a "travesty of peaceful co-

existence" between the Soviet Union and the Western powers. But China has its own axe to grind: it still believes, in the words of its spokesman, that "countries want independence, nations want independence and peoples want liberation," and it is still committed to the ideal of a world in ferment—at least verbally.

Détente does have its limits, and since neither side, nor any of the segments that make up the Soviet East or the Western group, are quite agreed as to where those limits are, the prospects for continuing disagreement are all too good.

But what is more important is less the dissipation of any euphoric notion of a world going down a single path in amity and cooperation within the immediate future than the fact that missile-rattling, so ominous only a few years ago, has given way to lower-keyed rhetoric and negotiation. The arms race persists, to be sure, and as the Chinese point out with ill disguised gloom, it carries a real threat. But even that peril is being approached at the bargaining table.

In sum, if the diminution of tensions has its ill-defined limits, so has hellicosity; if the coexistence of logically hostile systems is studied with difficulties, their open conflict has been impeded by government agreements and a descending temperature of popular debate. There is some hope in even limited détente—and none in escalating confrontation.

A Sweetener for Egypt

For the first time since well before the 1967 Mideast war, the U.S. government is to participate in a development project in Egypt—a 210-mile, \$400-million pipeline to carry oil from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean on a route west of the still closed Suez Canal. Official American participation is to consist of Export-Import Bank loans—at the heavily subsidized rate of 6 percent, against the current prime rate of 10 percent—for Egyptian purchase of up to \$120 million in equipment for the project; it will be built by the Bechtel Corp. of Los Angeles. The joint decision—for Egypt to accept an official American role and for the United States to offer it—represents a major step forward in Egyptian-American relations. Specifically, it identifies the United States with the most important single development project undertaken in Egypt since the Soviet-aided Aswan dam, Cairo hopes to earn \$120 to \$150 million a year from the facility, once built. That American private investors and other Arab governments are also to participate emphasizes the cooperative element even more.

But the question arises as to why the United States should care to give its blessing and presence, not to speak of an interest-free subsidy worth perhaps \$50 million, to build a pipeline in a country which openly professes eagerness to use Arab oil as a political weapon to reduce American support of Israel. For it is obvious that, in helping finance the pipeline, the Nixon administration will be giving Cairo an important hostage: Egypt could not only delay

repayment of the loans but, in the ultimate instance, it could slow or halt the flow of oil through its new American-built and financed facility. Since the oil in question would go mostly to Western Europe, Washington could expect to be held responsible by its allies there for keeping the Egyptian supply line open—quite possibly at the expense of adjustments in U.S. policy of support for Israel.

Plainly, the political risk and economic cost are unacceptable unless American participation is linked to the widely heralded second-term Nixon initiative to try to bring about an Arab-Israeli settlement. In that context, the pipeline becomes a sweetener intended not only to improve the U.S. political standing in Cairo by demonstrating a real concern for Egypt's economic welfare but to induce Egypt to look more understandingly on some of the new settlement ideas now floating around the Mideast. The latest of these ideas to surface, in the Times of London, involves a full-fledged American settlement "plan." One does not have to take the Times report at face value in order to understand that, with the pipeline, and with a politically analogous agricultural project now being started up in Jordan, the United States is offering conspicuous examples of what some of the fruits of a reasonable approach might be. Only if the Nixon administration does in fact have such a Mideast initiative at one or another stage of readiness does it make sense to play the role now proposed in the Egyptian pipeline.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Propensity for Appeasement

Last weekend marked the 35th anniversary of the Munich pact, the agreement signed in 1938 which has become synonymous with a shortsighted, mistaken policy, symbol of an attitude which yields to force for the sake of peace, comfort and short-range success. It is no occasion for celebration, but a time to ask: Is the "spirit of Munich" once more with us? The answer is yes, according to men like Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov. Their appeals to the West have acted like a cleansing storm, sweeping away many illusions.

History hardly ever repeats itself in the same forms—1973 is not 1938. At present, conditions do not seem to indicate a capitulation as crass as Munich. However, aside from rapidly shifting superficial phenomena, men continue to demonstrate a readiness to—as Solzhenitsyn formulated it—prefer the pleasant to the difficult and, in well-intentioned and short-sighted self-deception, make compromises and concessions where sacrifice and firmness are called for. The outer forms of this propensity for appeasement may have changed, but its latent existence, regardless of how it manifests itself, continues to constitute a political danger today as it did in the time of Munich.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

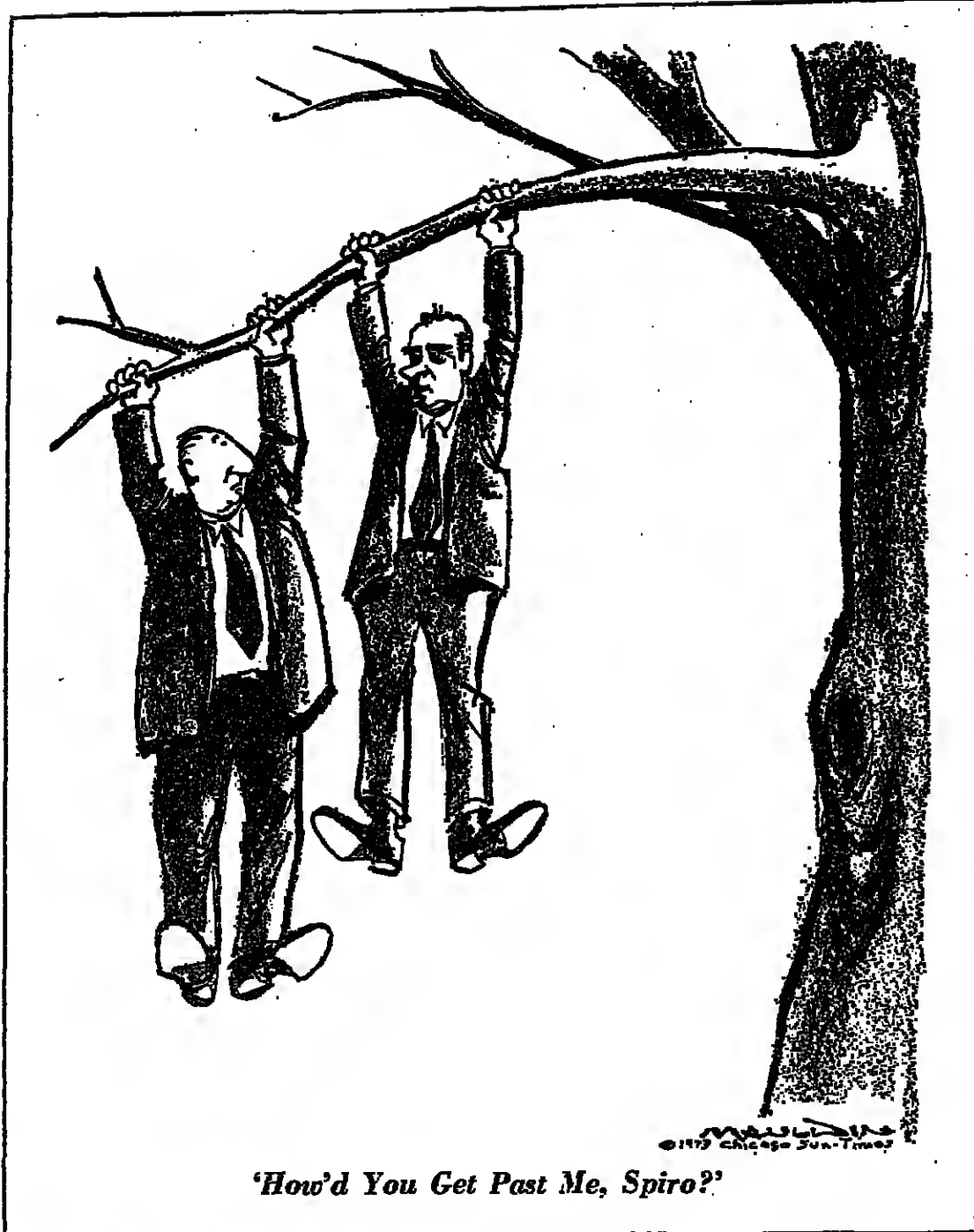
October 5, 1898

NEW YORK—As Japan is certainly one of the most important factors in the questions now pending in the Far East, it is of considerable interest to know what opinions and impressions prevail in Japanese political circles at the very moment when the Hispano-American Peace Commission is commencing its labor in Paris. There is no doubt that changes have been made in the Pacific and the present stature of Japan is not the least of them.

Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1923

PARIS—Dressmakers in the Champs Elysées and the Rue de la Paix are denouncing the shortage of mannequins. Although they are offering five times the prewar wages, it is virtually impossible to find suitable types. The shortage is attributed to the lure of the cinema and the new dressmaking industry in many South American cities. South America offers a top salary, a glamorous trip and a possible chance to meet one of those fabulous millionaires.



An Extraordinary Remedy Needed

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The extraordinary crisis at the heart of the American government requires an extraordinary remedy. This column discusses one possible solution.

First, a word as to the nature of the crisis. A two-sided civil war is being fought within the topmost ranks of the executive branch, which the combatants maintain is beyond the reach of the judiciary to mediate, and which the legislative branch thus far refuses to attempt to resolve.

On one front, a special prosecutor, armed with the powers of the attorney general, is seeking to compel the President of the United States to turn over evidence, in the form of tapes, which may implicate the President's former top aides and perhaps the President himself in criminal acts.

Before the Courts

The case is before the courts, but the President has strongly suggested that he doubts the authority of the judicial branch to enforce a judgment against him.

Meantime, the Justice Department is presenting evidence of separate allegations of criminal activity against the Vice-President, who charges that on both constitutional and political grounds, the grand jury and the courts are incompetent to judge him.

The President has sought to terminate a congressional investigation of the case in which he is involved, while the Vice-President, taking exactly the opposite tack, is seeking a congressional inquiry into the merits of his case. However, neither the flagging Senate investigation of Watergate nor the stillborn House investigation of the Agnew case promises speedy resolution of the crisis through the one constitutional remedy available to Congress—impeachment.

Thus, this beleaguered democracy—still reeling from the wounds of its most unpopular war and the ravages of an unchecked eight-year inflation—now confronts a crisis at the center of its government for which no solution is apparent.

People Shall Judge

The first principle of the republic is that "the people shall judge," but the U.S. Constitution seemingly provides no convenient way of rendering that judgment. The next presidential election is three years away, and if the mid-term election of 1974 is conducted in the traditional manner, it will measure little more than the political potency of particular incumbents and challengers.

Yet it is almost intolerable to think that the nation must endure three years of warfare and mutual vilification among the leaders of the government. Personal pride and institutional parochialism simply cannot be allowed to weaken vengeance on a paralyzed America.

A solution—first suggested, to my knowledge, by American University graduate student Joseph Felter at a seminar with this writer this week—may be for the sovereign states which created the nation to act now to rescue it.

The suggestion is that the governors of the 50 states convene in special session for the single purpose of recommending a person to assume the presidency until 1976, with the understanding that he will not be a candidate for the office in that year.

My strong hunch is that if such a meeting were held, the Democrats who hold 31 of the 50 governorships would ignore partisanship in this time of crisis and recommend for the presidency the most senior man in the ranks of governors, and the most broadly respected, Republican Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

The next step in arranging for his succession would be for the governors to petition the House of Representatives to elect Rockefeller as speaker. A speaker may resign at any time, and the occupant of the office—by constitution and law—need not be a member of the House. The governors could count on strong public and editorial support for their petition, support which politically sensitive congressmen would not ignore.

Should Democrat Carl Albert make the sacrifice of stepping down from his speaker post, the third most powerful in government, it would be a powerful prod to the Republican President and Vice-President to do likewise.

A bipartisan House vote to elevate Rockefeller to the speaker's office would signal the House will act as clearly as a vote of impeachment—yet with far less bitterness and delay. Under such circumstances, the President

and Vice-President could resign without seeming to admit guilt—and would, in my judgment, be under a powerful compulsion to do so.

Speaker Rockefeller would then become President and would have the opportunity to designate, with the approval of the Senate and House, a Vice-President, who, like him, enjoyed broad public trust and who was willing to renounce his own candidacy for any office in 1976.

Proper Assurances

Through such a process, the new President would be compelled before taking office to give the proper assurances about his exercise of power to the leaders of the states, to the Congress, to the last elected President and Vice-President and to the future aspirants for those offices.

The interests and honor of all of them would be protected, and the nation would be rescued from what seems an endless agony.

There is no need to underline the practical difficulties and political suspicions that would beset such a course; they are obvious. But the American people deserve better than the chaos that threatens in Washington today, and the governors have it in their power to attempt the rescue effort.

Nearing the Limits (Cont.)

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The sharp rise in food prices over the last year, the world around, has profoundly disturbing implications. For it may reflect strains not only on present supplies but on the earth's agricultural capacity.

There is an unmistakable and mounting sense of uneasiness and foreboding, the director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, A. H. Boerma, said last summer. He spoke of "dismaying" developments and said there were signs of "a radical process of change."

But it is not only food that has felt disturbingly heavy pressures of world demand on limited supply. The London Economist's respected index of world commodity prices in fact shows that food is up less than other items: Only—just imagine that word—50 percent in the last year. The price of fibers has risen 83 percent, of metals 76. The index as a whole is up 70 percent in one year.

Quite apart from the symptom of prices, we all can sense what one economist has called "the gathering clouds of resource shortages." Legal and political conflict over control of the sea and its resources is sharpening. There is also energy crisis. Lumber and newspaper supplies are short.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The signals of strain make one think again of "The Limits to Growth," the book published just 19 months ago by a group of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Based on a computer model, it argued that the mushrooming growth of world population and production would reach earthly limits in the next century, bringing a collapse of industrial society.

"The Limits to Growth" was intended to provide, and it did. After all, it struck at a premise of our civilization: the beneficence of economic growth. Many economists denounced it. Some scientists criticized its computer model as overambitious or flawed.

A proposition as broad as the one made in that report is not affirmatively provable—or at least not until too late. But it is possible to see as time passes whether developments show its assumptions to be false or tend to support the general thesis.

Grim Vindication

In this case the authors understandably find some grim vindication in events. The group has moved to Dartmouth College, and there Prof. Dennis Meadows said the other day:

"If I had stood up in March, 1972, and said that within two years we would see beef on the black market in this country, and retail food prices up 30 percent or more, and families going cold for lack of heating oil, I'd have got very long odds. But those things have happened, and they will continue happening."

The real thrust of the Meadows report was political. It argued that accelerating growth posed a new kind of challenge to human society—to stabilize population and production at sustainable levels that would permit a decent existence on a

Letter From Russia A Countryside Visit In Potato-Digging Tim

By Robert G. Kaiser

SUZDAL, U.S.S.R.—This is the potato-gathering season in the Russian countryside, a season of no small importance in a country which annually produces nearly 800 pounds of potatoes for every man, woman and child in the land.

There are never enough hands to dig potatoes, so city folk are pressed into duty every fall. Professors, office workers, students and workers leave their jobs for a week or two of potato picking. The manager of a popular beauty parlor in Moscow complained the other day that she had no clients—everybody was "on potatoes," as the Russian saying goes.

Here 120 miles east of Moscow, a visitor can see the potato pickers from the highway, hordes of dark figures hunched over the brown earth in the distance. There is no sign of automation in the work, except for the big dump truck which carries off the potatoes.

Last year's potato crop was disastrous, creating a serious shortage in some parts of the country. This year the prospects are brighter. Perhaps a general sense of optimism explains the enormous pile of potatoes behind the rail depot in the village of Bogolyubovo, 35 miles from here.

The train station is near a lovely 12th-century church visited regularly by tourists. These days visitors are welcomed to the area by the stench of rotting spuds.

The high odor suggested that the whole pile—perhaps a ton of potatoes—will soon be spoiled. Meanwhile, the drivers of tourist buses fill their luggage compartments with healthy spuds from the anonymous pile while their passengers are off admiring the church. They grin sheepishly when observed, but they keep piling potatoes into their buses.

Foreigners are permitted to drive their own cars from Moscow to Suzdal, which provides an opportunity to study the countryside informally, without benefit of the official guide—who is a fixture on most excursions outside the capital.

Three Americans in a big red Volvo drove off the highway near here the other day to look at a church in a small village of wooden cottages that was visible from the main road. The route to the village turned out to be two strips of rutted mud, just dry enough to allow passage.

Two hundred yards from the main road, the red Volvo encountered a local resident walking through a newly plowed field. He stopped abruptly to stare at the strange car. He studied it, and looked down at the unusual license plate foreigners must put on their cars here. He looked up at the passengers with wide eyes and gave his head a violent little shake, as if to make sure he wasn't dreaming. Convinced it was all real, he shrugged and walked on.

The church was boarded up, but the adjoining cemetery contained numerous recent graves. Orthodox priests still perform many of the traditional ceremonies of birth, marriage and death in the Russian countryside.

The village of Kideashka a few miles from here is something out

of a Russian storybook. Its eral dozen cottages are laid in two neat rows in the of an L, looking like so a gingerbread creations by their arched windows. For Many Russian villages are as muddy and messy, but Kideashka is neat as a pin.

This may be due to the presence of another splendid 15th-century church—a monument an ancient Russia—that is being restored, and which has become a tourist attraction. There's even a sign in the churchyard pointing visitors toward the toilet.

Well, that's what the sign is actually pointing toward of the village's outhouse, a seater with a plank missing the wall which separates the seats.

On a Sunday afternoon, the villagers are outside, enjoying the sun. Singing the air, singing which sound though it has benefited from special lubrication, provide Russian vodka.

The village general store open on Sunday, selling two kinds of cheese, pork, lard, housewares and a selection of clothes. One drunk man stumbled through store on the arm of his but good-natured wife. A found a sack of honey for sale at a bargain price. It had to find in Moscow.

The church of Boris and on the edge of the village, elegant box of gray stone, out of use, now receiving a coat of gilding on its onion-shaped dome. It sits a bluff overlooking vast fields. The birch trees in distance are yellow now. churchyard has been taken by crows, hundreds of them constantly around the church.

A display case in a store near here is filled, padlocks of all shapes and sizes. One made of black iron like the Industrial Revolution carmine—tough and built without frills.

American visitors thought lock would make a good souvenir. They noted the price in the play case and paid extra ruble (about \$1.40) to the clerk. She gave them a receipt, was handed in turn to a pretty girl standing behind the lock counter. The visitor ed to the lock they wanted to the lock they wanted to.

"Oh," she said, making face, "you don't want o those. They're no good, don't open or close."

The Americans assured that they wanted a souvenir a working lock. She was dubious. "A souvenir?" she led to a colleague to explain these odd foreigners. After further reassurance agreed to take one of the from a cardboard box in the counter.

She wanted to test it, leading it over. For a minutes it appeared that prediction was accurate: lock wouldn't open. With a and a grunt it finally did, to balk for several more minutes before agreeing to close. Finally the pretty clerk was the lock in an old piece of paper and gave it to her customers.

overpowered cars and energy-intensive industry? the government pays only service to conservation, plus instead to develop new sources at enormous cost.

Or think about food. The world is dependent on American exports, as it is, we shall to limit our own consuming to meet the demand—or else millions starve. How work limit our consumption? domestic prices rise? But our own poor suffer. Rationing? Subsidized distribution? And to which needy foreign do we sell our grain? And will they pay? The dilemma is terrifying.

The scientific particulars "The Limits of Growth" run beyond the understanding most of us. But even critics beginning to recognize that book poses valid and un questions. Can our world, all its divisions of nation-interest, deal with the strains of physical growth? Is there a physical limit to our growth? The dilemma is terrifying.

Consider, for example, the American energy problem. Anyone can see that the United States is profligate in its use of oil and electricity. Our first necessity is serious measures of conservation. How can we cury shortage while we build absurdly

Obituaries

Paul Hartman, 69, U.S. Actor, Dancer of Stage and Film

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Paul Hartman, 69, the actor, dancer and comedian, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

Mr. Hartman, a rubber-faced, rubber-legged comedian, formed a comedy duo with his wife, Grace, one of the most delightful comic ballads in show business.

The couple were widely married, with having been married for 15 years. In 1941 they started in a comedy duo in the Village, which was a Broadway-blossomed with their wit and dancing.

Mr. Hartman's other credits included "Never Know," "Keep 'em Laughing," "Angie Pickers," "Showboat," "Of This I Sing," "All in the Wings," "Tickets for Love," "The Pajama Game" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

300 Attend Funeral of W.H. Auden In Sleepy Village Near Vienna

KIRCHSTETTEN, Austria, Oct. 4 (AP).—Wystan Hugh Auden was buried today in this sleepy Austrian village where he used to spend the summer months.

Mr. Auden, 68, died during his sleep in Vienna only a few hours after he displayed his poetic mastery, wit and humor during a lecture in the Austrian Society for Literature at Palfy Palace last Saturday.

About 300 persons, including representatives of the literary world, such as writer Stephen Spender, who was Mr. Auden's oldest friend, walked in procession behind the coffin and a hearse bearing flowers, wreaths and bouquets from friends and relatives at home and abroad.

Funeral guests included Dr. John Auden, the poet's brother, and other members of his family, as well as Mrs. George Orwell, and Chester Kallmann, the American writer and librettist, who shared the house here with Mr. Auden.

There were no speeches at the funeral.

Scientist Warns Butchers Future Is in Synthetic Meat

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Britain's butchers were advised today to be prepared to get into the synthetic meat business and discard old beliefs that real, red, high-priced meat was necessarily the best.

One of the nation's top scientists told them that technological advances were now making possible the production of nutritious artificial meat-analogues—that

\$100,000 Reward For Lost Bones Of Peking Man

TAIPEI, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—An American millionaire has offered a \$100,000 reward for finding the remains of Peking Man, which mysteriously disappeared 30 years ago.

Christopher Janus, a Chicago investment broker, said today he had gone to China in his search for the 500,000-year-old bones last year but had discovered no new evidence as to their whereabouts.

The missing remains, which include a tooth, a skull and other bones, were unearthed at Choukoutien, near Peking, between 1927 and 1929 and identified as the bones of human beings who lived between 500,000 and 650,000 years ago.

The bones were the first evidence of man's early existence in eastern Asia north of the Himalayas. They disappeared in 1941 during World War II and are popularly believed to have been smuggled out of the country by U.S. marines then serving in China.

Belfast Riot Erupts After Bar Bombed

BELFAST, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Rioting broke out in downtown Belfast today shortly after a bomb exploded in a bar frequented by Catholics.

Police said Catholic and Protestant mobs fought pitched battles in the streets and ransacked dozens of stores and bars.

At least one soldier was hurt in the fracas that spread into the Catholic Lower Falls Road district before finally being brought under control by troops and police.

The bomb exploded outside Brennan's Bar, injuring customers inside with broken glass and shrapnel, it said.

The said nine of the patrons were treated for cuts and bruises but all were released after treatment at a local hospital.

Nine injured.

Police sources said the bar was generally frequented by Roman Catholics, indicating that the bomb might have been the work of Protestant extremists.

The blast occurred without warning. Police and army bomb disposal experts were alerted by a series of bomb hoaxes in the downtown area.

"We were in the process of the making a check-out these calls when the bomb went up," a police officer said. "There was nothing we could do under the circumstances."

The bomb was the second to explode in Belfast within a week. The first exploded Saturday, injuring one person.

British officers today said they expected an upsurge of violence from the Irish Republican Army and Protestant extremists to coincide with political talks to form a new Northern Ireland.

In an effort to put an end to the turmoil in Ulster, Roman Catholic Gerry Fitt, Protestant Ian Paisley and former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, will begin peace talks tomorrow.

They will seek a formula for sharing power in this British province.

S. Vietnam Rivals Suspend Paris Political Talks

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—The deadlocked political talks between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government were indefinitely suspended today after Viet Cong Minister of State Nguyen Van Hieu walked out of the 28th session without waiting for the other side to speak.

Mr. Hieu said his walkout marked a protest against Saigon's "unilateral and arrogant violation" of the peace agreement signed in Paris more than eight months ago.

Saigon's Deputy Premier Nguyen Luu Vien said the walkout displayed "a discourteous and insolent attitude unacceptable among well-educated people and unacceptable and intolerable among negotiators seeking a peaceful solution."

Mr. Hieu stressed that he was only walking out of the 28th session and demanded that the talks conference continue next Thursday.

Mr. Vien angrily rejected the walkout by Mr. Hieu and said he would resume only when the two sides had reached agreement on a date.

Saigon Says Reds Wiped Out a Battalion

SAIGON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The South Vietnamese Army has suffered its worst defeat since the Jan. 28 cease-fire, the Saigon command said today.

Announcing that a battalion of government infantry had been virtually wiped out in an engagement with Communist-led forces last weekend, chief military spokesman Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien announced that the army could exact "an eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth."

In the first major clash since the weekend battle Col. Hien reported that 80 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed yesterday, while only one government soldier was wounded near the district town of Kien Binh, in the northern Mekong Delta, 50 miles west of Saigon.

Thirteen Communist soldiers were reported captured along with 19 weapons and three field radios.

Col. Hien announced that, in the weekend battle 10 miles south-east of Tay Ninh city and 40 miles northwest of Saigon, a government battalion suffered 46 men killed, 124 wounded and 81 missing.

Reserve the Right

"We reserve the right to retaliate when and where we can," Col. Hien declared.

Field reports suggest that two South Vietnamese battalions, belonging to the 46th and 48th Regiments of the 26th Division, pushing into contested territory northwest of Kien Binh district town, fell into a carefully set trap.

Communist rocket and mortar crews pinned down the battalion of the 46th, and a Communist-led force estimated by Col. Hien at 1200 men, opened heavy fire on the 2d Battalion of the 48th Regiment.

The battle continued from 3 p.m. Saturday until 3 p.m. Sunday, by which time nearly every

An Elderly Man Stoned to Death By Boston Youths

BOSTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—An elderly man was stoned to death today by a band of 40 to 50 youths in a low-income housing project, witnesses told police.

The man, who was not immediately identified, was attacked while fishing in the ocean off Dorchester's Columbia Point housing project, police said. His body was found floating face down in the water.

Two other stonings were reported in that area earlier today. The conditions of the victims, a small girl and a truck driver who had been delivering furniture, were not known immediately.

Meanwhile, Mayor Kevin H. White offered a \$5,000 reward in the hunt for six black youths who forced a German woman to doze herself with gasoline and then set her afire.

Mrs. Evelyn Wagner, 34, a German citizen who had come to Boston recently, died early yesterday, five hours after she was set afire in the racially mixed Dorchester section.

Sabena Will Resume Its Flights Today

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP).—Belgian Sabena Airline flights will resume tomorrow morning after a four-day wildcat strike of its ground staff, it was announced today. Sabena promised to settle strikers' claims—mainly for overtime—before Nov. 30.

5 Airlines in U.S. Face Fuel Cuts, Reduced Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Five major domestic airlines—American, Braniff, Eastern, Frontier and Southern—are faced with cuts in jet-fuel deliveries ranging from 15 to 90 percent, the Air Transport Association said yesterday.

The cuts would result in a reduction in air service, ATA spokesman Daniel Z. Henkin said.

In a telegram to Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, ATA said that two major jet-fuel producers—Texaco and Gulf Oil—told the airlines that the cuts would be effective immediately.

Texaco said: "Fuel deliveries for the last quarter of 1973 will be reduced by amounts ranging from 15 percent to roughly 90 percent."

Gulf Oil told Southern Airways that reductions "at certain airports" would average approximately 40 percent, said ATA, a trade organization representing the major airlines.

In a plea to Mr. Morton to make the oil companies honor their airline fuel contracts, the ATA termed the cutbacks "arbitrary."

BBC Reporter Expelled by Iran

TEHRAN, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Iranian government today closed down the British Broadcasting Corp. office in Tehran and expelled its correspondent, John David Bierman, on charges of "false reporting" and "abusing" Iranian reforms, a government spokesman said.

Officials hinted today that one reason for the closing down of the BBC office was its "constant anti-Iran propaganda," including its "Panorama" current affairs program. In this program, a source said, the BBC "abused" the Shah of Iran's most successful reform program and claimed that under land reform Iranian villages have been turned into prison camps and that "illiterate officers" have been assigned as village heads.

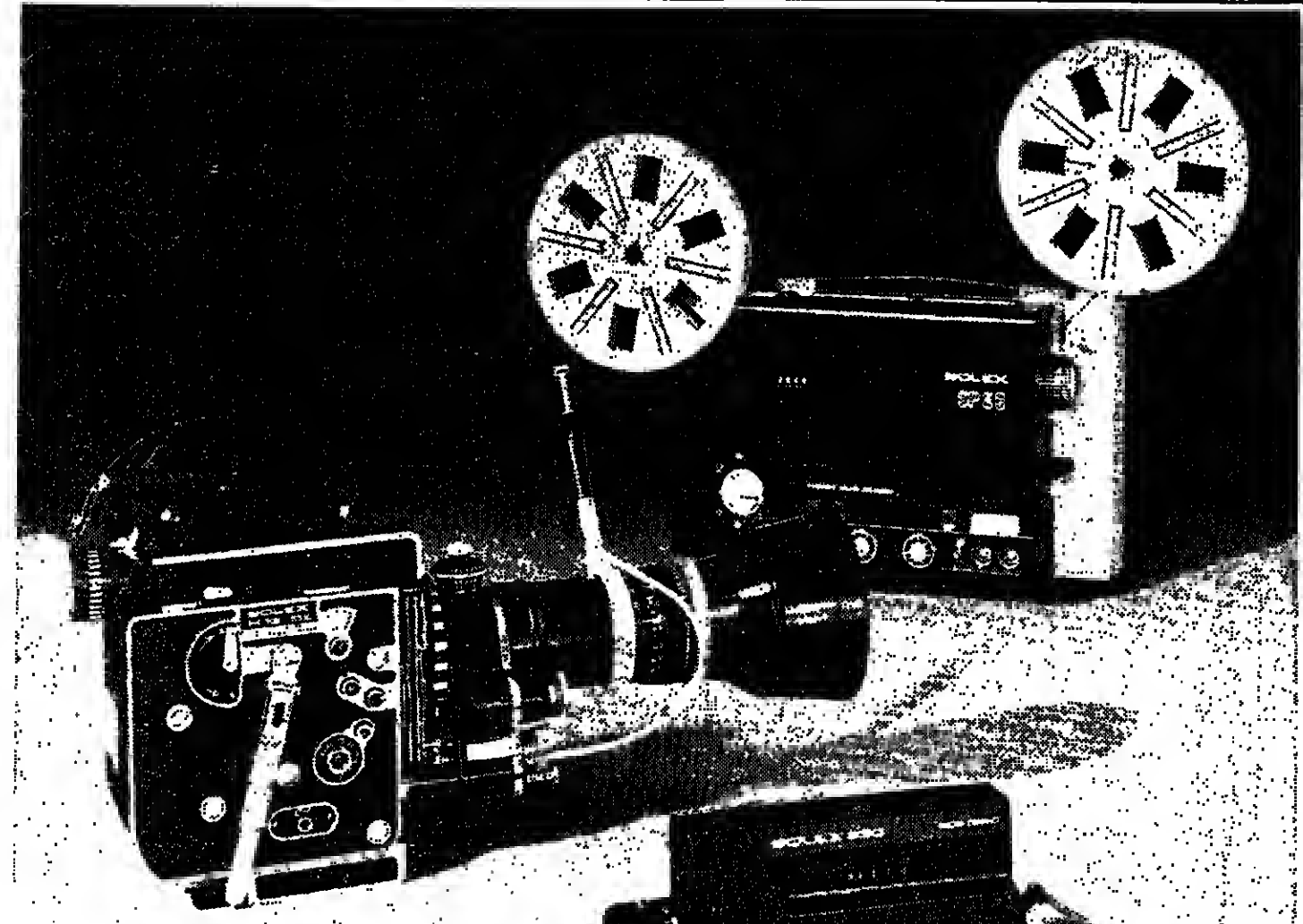
Norway Refuses To Free Israelis

OSLO, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruled today that two Israelis arrested in July in connection with the slaying of a suspected Black September leader should not be released from custody.

The court overruled a circuit court which two weeks ago said the Israelis, Michael Dorff and Zvi Steinberg, should be released and returned to Israeli diplomatic territory in Oslo.

Ahmed Bouchikhi, a 30-year-old Arab, was killed July 21 outside his Lillehammer home, 110 miles north of Oslo.

In August, Norway expelled an Israeli diplomat for allegedly protecting the suspects.



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Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice really works.

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PARIS THEATER

French Revolution Set to Music

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Versailles court in 1789, the storming of the Bastille, the Declaration of the Rights of Man, the proclamation of the Republic, the trial and execution of Louis XVI, the Terror

with a flash of Charlotte Corday stabbing Marat in his bathtub, the fall of Robespierre and the celebration of the Supreme Being are all set to song and dance in a large, bustling spectacle, "La Révolution Française," presented under the auspices of the radio station Europe 1 at the Palais des Sports.

"La Révolution Française" is a dramatization of a best-selling record, sung to the music of Claude-Michel Schönberg and Raymond Jeannot, which serves as the production's accompaniment. Though billed as a rock opera, this big, broad pageant is certainly no opera and not always rock; it is more in the musical comedy vein. The revolutionaries assault the monarchy with harsh rock, but the score is inconsistent. Bonaparte dances a cancan with Madame Sans-Gêne backed by a skirt-flicking

chorus; a melodious waltz is the theme for the romance of Isabelle de Montmorency and Charles Gauthier, the idealistic revolutionary who votes death for the king and later is condemned to the guillotine himself. The love story of aristocratic lady and plebeian politician loosely unites the historical tableaux.

The presentation is of broad, cartoon aspect, history as it might be related in a comic strip. The form and matter are tangled rather than dovetailed. Michel de Ré in his staging has varied the theatricalization, often ingeniously. Magic-lantern slides are cast on a huge screen between ensemble numbers and romantic duets. One sees a drawing of the besieged Bastille, the departing carriages of the frightened aristocrats, and a silhouette of the falling knife of the guillotine symbolizing the sentence passed on the king, causing some spectators to cry out, "Vive le Roi!"

Arts Agenda

The current Musica Slavica, the annual music festival in Brno, Czechoslovakia, features a new opera by Tija Hurnik, based on the same material as the Alec Guinness film "The Ladykillers." It had its first performance on Oct. 4, conducted by Jan Stych. In addition, the Brno State Opera will mount new productions of Smetana's "The Secret" and Shostakovich's "The Nose." Among the visiting ensembles at the festival, which ends Oct. 7, are the Leningrad Philharmonic, the Ensemble Continuum of Dortmund and the Gabrieli Quartet of England.

The premiere of a new production of Verdi's "Ernani" will be given Oct. 6 by the Zurich Opera, conducted by Nello Santi, staged by Lotti Mansouri and designed by Toni Busingier. Glade Peterson sings the title part, and other principal roles will be sung by Eva Ilies, Mari Nurmela and Aurelian Neagu.

A robust energy abounds and the stage traffic is kept at fairly brisk pace, but there is little finesse or polish to the production. Some of the groupings of the mob scenes are pictorially effective, but even Louis XVI carries a microphone. Gilles Buhlman and Noëlle Cordier are the star-crossed pair are the principal singers, but the best voice is that of Mary Cristy as Marie-Famine and there is helpful support from the teamwork of the Martin Circus quartet.

The text is only a vague and defective outline of the music's possible adaptation. With imaginative revision, it might well be transformed into a rousing spectacle.

"Nid d'Embrillies" (at the Théâtre des Nouveautés) is a feeble farce in which a hypnotized parlor maid embarrassingly speaks out the secret thoughts of her conniving employer, Claude Magnier, its author, has written several boulevard hits, among them "Oscar," which Louis de Funès revived with great success last season.

It seems likely that Magnier composed his new play with De Funès in mind, but he undertakes the central role himself. He does not play it in De Funès style, but disconcertingly in what seems to be an imitation of Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Michèle Sand and Patricia Karem do what they can and Fernand Guiot—usually seen in Shaw, Brecht and Ostrovsky—has abandoned the intellectual drama for the boulevard and here becomes the butt of many bad jokes. All in all, it is a waste of everyone's time.

Julien Clerc, the young hero of the Parisian production of "Hair," has mastered his delivery and improved its scale. Now at the Olympia music hall, he sings



Claude-Michel Schönberg (Louis XVI), Franca di Rienzo (Marie-Antoinette), with Paul Villa and Nadine Aouris as their children in "The French Revolution."

in a fresh and better fashion his old songs and his new. His latest numbers contain lyrics of greater range. For these Etienne Roda-Gil is responsible and his poetic talent complements the rendition of his interpreter, especially in

the case of "Ca Fait Fleurer le Bon Dieu."

The first portion of the program may be dismissed, devoted as it is to the screaming of Diane Dufréne and the ditties of Yvan Dactin.

DRESDEN FESTIVAL: Celebrating a 425th Anniversary

By James Helme Sutcliffe

DRESDEN, East Germany, (UPI).—Dresden is celebrating the 425th anniversary of the founding of its orchestra, the Staatskapelle, with a month-long series of special festival concerts and opera performances.

The ensemble, first mentioned in documents dating from 1549, has an illustrious history, having played for the world premieres of such now-standard operas as "Tannhäuser" and "Der Rosenkavalier." Weber, Wagner and Richard Strauss numbered among its regular conductors. Small wonder, then, that their music took the place of honor in the program of the anniversary concert honoring the event itself in the glistening new Palace of Culture.

Wagner sketched "Lohengrin" in Gropius, only 15 kilometers away (you can still visit his study there) and the prelude to that opera, written with the "shimmering tone of Dresden's violins" in mind (so quote Wagner) appropriately opened the concert under Herbert Blomstedt, a dynamic Swedish guest conductor.

Plaintive Bassoon

The "moving woodwind cantilenas" (Wagner again) that mark the beginning of Weber's "Koozertstück" for piano and orchestra, were just that, magically shaped, enchanting in the later march rhythms, and colored by the covered, plaintive bassoon tone peculiar to Dresden. The soloist was the technically sure-fire Peter Rosen, who tended to overpedal in the very live acoustic of the Kulturpalast, unnecessarily blurring his chromatic passages and brilliant octaves. A delicious performance of Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" wound up the concert with a blaze of instrumental virtuosity to which beauty of tone was never sacrificed.

But the festival includes a wealth of new music: the world premieres of Paul Dessau's "Orchestra Music No. 4" and Johannes Paul Thilman's "Ornaments for Large Orchestra" in the aforementioned concert, and several others, forming an incomparably instructive cross-section of musical creativity in East Germany.

Dessau also was represented by an ancient production of "The Judgment of Laculus" that wore its age ungracefully. Far more interesting, if a sort of musical joke based on Bach's organ Toccata and Fugue in C, was his "Orchestra Music," a vividly orchestrated exercise in aural Verführung. Thilman, who died earlier this year, combined Honneger's harmonies with Scriabin's techniques in his pleasant work.

The most extraordinary feature of the world stage premiere of the coe-act opera "White Nights" by the Soviet composer Yuriy Buzko, based on Dostoyevsky's novella, is that music of such startling originality could come out of the Soviet Union after decades of musical "uplift." He uses elements of serialism, but horizontally rather than vertically, and expressive melodic phrases recall Janáček's techniques. The texture is often densely contrapuntal, which sometimes obscures

the text of a work that is more narrative than dramatic.

Its touching tale of love thought gotten then lost during one of Leningrad's summer nights, told in flashback, was difficult to follow, not least because the two otherwise excellent soloists—Lydia Ruzhikaya as Nastenka and Rainer Goldberg as the Dreamer—did not enunciate clearly.

Buzko definitely has a talent for dramatic music though he has written countless movie scores and Horst Seeger, director of the East German State Opera, is working with him to find a suitable subject for a full-length work.

Udo Zimmermann's "Levin's Mill," premiered last March 37, was represented to me as a landmark in East German opera, but it disappointed. Johannes Bohrow-ski's novel of that name provided the story of the struggle of a poor Jewish mill owner to obtain

justice after his mill has been deliberately destroyed. Harry Kifer's agitated, directionless scene 3 (a brilliant montage of Liederstafel men's chorus, folk tunes, spoken and sung dialogue) into a theatrical tour de force, and the court scene with mumbled, murmured, aleatoric cumulative choral sounds was exciting. But the figures never came to life. Their music accompanied but never characterized, and the were painted all black or white without shades of gray.

Rainer Künast's "Maler Platten" based on a French Renaissance comedy, was another better altogether. The vocal lines of each of the seven characters was as delightfully different as the personalities, and the inventively scoring (string clusters à la Fellini) contributed to the actor. For my money Künast is East Germany's most promising opera composer.

SHARPS & FLATS

NANCY, France.—An all-star festival from Oct. 9 through Oct. 14 featuring: Ray Charles, Bill Coleman, Marc Laffont, Michel Gilim, Oscar Peterson, Daniel Humair, Chris Woods, Georges Arvanitas, Elide Hampton, Eddie Louie, Claude Bolling, the Stars of Faith, Hal Singer, Marvin Broome, Sun Ra, Marie-Françoise Anglade and many more.

HAMBURG.—The Middle of the Road at the Opernhaus at 5:30 p.m. Oct. 9. French singer Gilbert Bécaud at the Musikhalle Oct. 9 at 8 p.m.

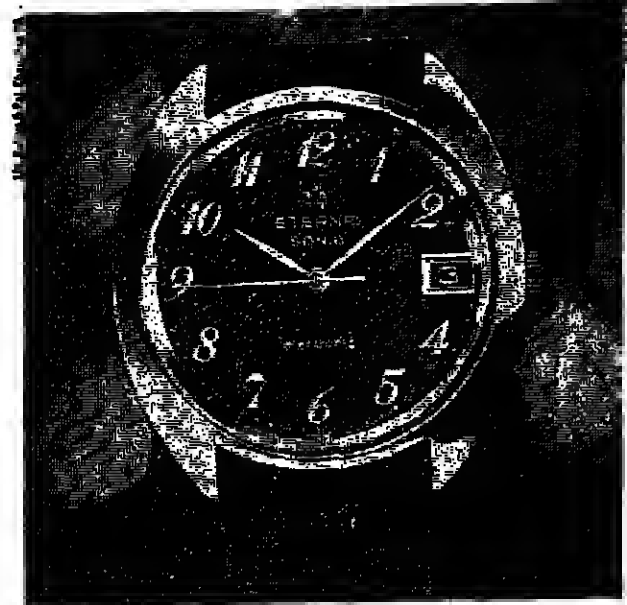
BRUSSELS.—Bushman Memphis Slim at Pol's Oct. 6 and 7. LONDON.—Art Blakey and his Jazz Messengers closing on Oct. 6 at Ronnie Scott's to be followed by the Barrye Kessel quartet on Oct. 8. Lou Reed at the Radio City on Oct. 5 and 6 at 7:30 p.m. and Ray Charles, Count Basie and Oscar Peterson at the Hammerstein on Oct. 11 and 12.

AMSTERDAM.—French singer Barbara at the Carré Oct. 8 at midnight. GENEVA.—The gospel group Stars of Faith of Black Nativity at the Temple de Saint-Gervais Oct. 5 and 6. Both concerts starting at 8:30 p.m.

ZURICH.—Placid singer Alton Darr every night at the Nora-Park Hotel. PARIS.—Singer Judy Collins at the Salle Pleyel Oct. 7 at 9 p.m. Frodo Barun at the same hall the following night also at 9 p.m. The Stars of Faith of Black Nativity at the Maison de la Culture in the Paris suburb of Créteil Oct. 8 at 8 p.m. This group last year at the Théâtre Molière Oct. 8, 15, 22 and 29; all concerts starting at 9 p.m. Henry and the Black Artists Group at the American Center Oct. 5 at 9 p.m. and the next night Emergency, same time, same place.

Julien Clerc at the Olympia and The Big Show, Oscar Peterson, Roy McRae, Chuck Bass and Ray Charles at the Palais des Sports Oct. 15 at 7 and 10 p.m.

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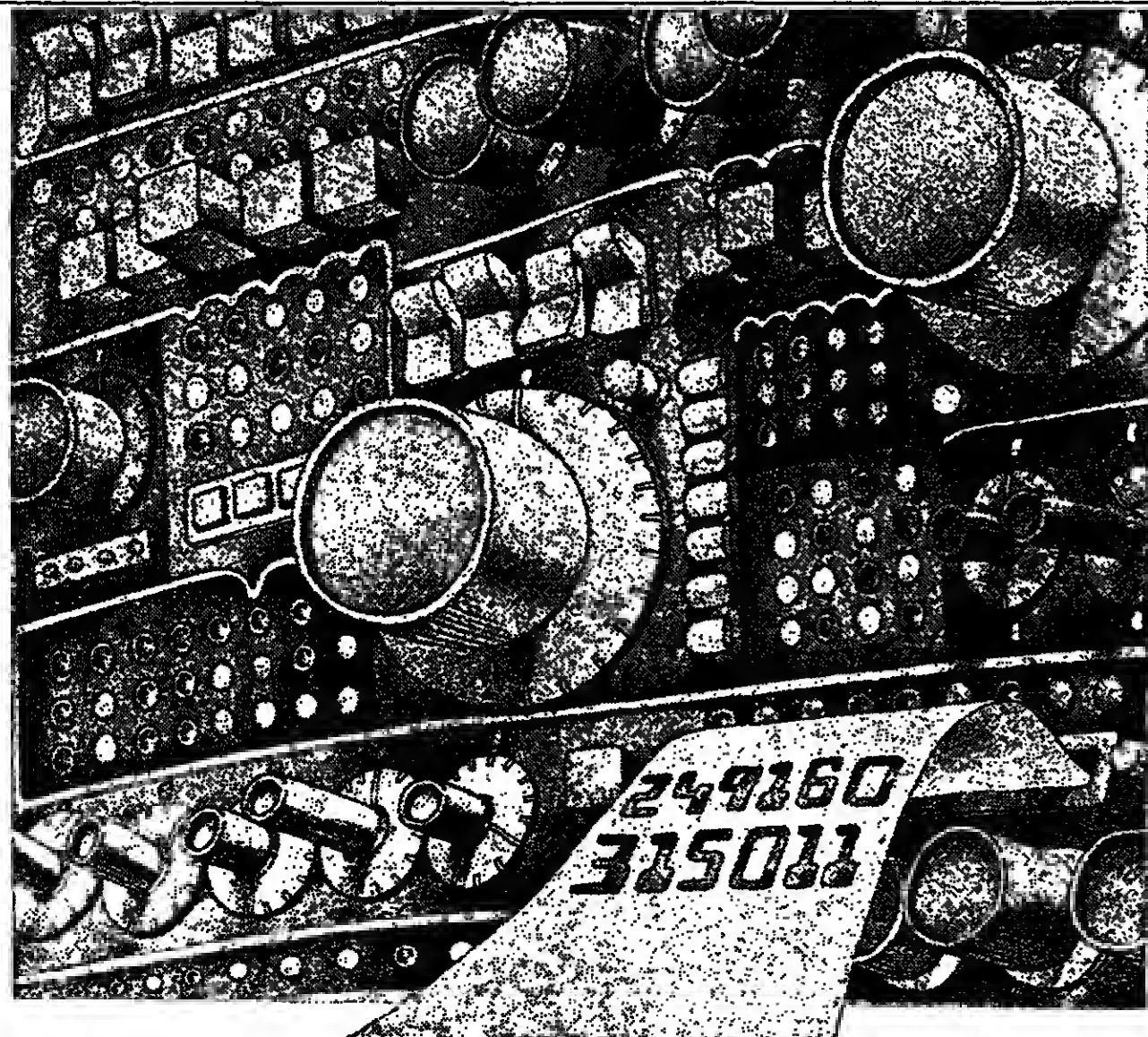
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

| Dulles | | Midway indicated prices | | The Sydney Stock Exchange | |
|----------------|--------|-------------------------|----|---------------------------|--------|
| Anglo-Am 74-67 | 89 1/2 | 1.5 E 94-34 | 96 | Alumina 42-47 | 93 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 F 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 G 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 H 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 I 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 J 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
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| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 AC 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 AD 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 AE 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 AF 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |
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| Amex 57-64 | 99 1/2 | 1.5 BA 94-34 | 96 | Aspen 56-61 | 97 1/2 |

The Sydney Stock Exchange said yesterday that the closing index figures issued for Tuesday and Wednesday were wrong due to a computer error. The correct figures are 476.06 and 462.38 respectively.

ANNOUNCE

MOBIL OIL

150 East 42nd Street, N.Y.

The Libyan Government announced in 1973, the issuance of a decree to nationalize fifty one percent

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| 974 | 981A | Shall 24 |
| 98 | 99 | St. Ind. |
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| S&P Jard. far East. Pd. | \$2.95 | 95.85 |
| Hampstead Co. Ltd. | AS12.42 | AS17.00 |
| S&P Dollar Fund ... | \$ 4.95 | \$ 5.44 |
| S&P Int. Growth Pd. | \$ 6.54 | \$ 7.35 |

PRICES ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1973.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Monitor Co. Ltd..... | AS 8.25 | AS 9.85 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|

DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY
MOBIL OIL LIBYA Ltd**

The Libyan Government announced on September 1, 1973, the issuance of a decree which purported to nationalize fifty one percent of all interests owned by Mobil Oil Libya Ltd. in relation to its concession agreements numbers 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 50, 57, 62, 72, 124, 125 and 128.

Mobil considers the decree is invalid under international law as well as under the laws of Libya and any actions taken thereunder cannot alter Mobil's contractual and legal rights. Mobil has protested the issuance of the decree and any actions taken thereunder and, in accordance with its concession agreements, has instituted arbitration of the dispute.

The attention of crude oil purchasers and all others concerned is drawn to the continuing rights of Mobil under its concession agreements and especially Mobil's right and title to crude oil from the Mobil concession areas, which normally is exported from Ras Lanuf, Libya. This crude oil is commonly called "Light Libyan crude" and "Libyan high pour crude" and is also known as "Sirtica crude" and "Amal crude," respectively.

Notice is hereby given that Mobil intends to enforce its rights and will take such actions as it considers appropriate against any and all parties interfering with such rights.

1972

Interim Report-first half year

115

Insurance operations

- New pension premiums at £13m exceed exceptionally high figure last year (£12.8m)
- New ordinary life premiums are up 51% at £5.9m (£3.9m)
- General insurance written premiums are up 20% to a record £21.2m (£17.6m)

Underwriting

- Claims experience shows an improvement over same period last year

Prospects for the year

- Satisfactory rates of growth in the half-year figures give every expectation of the full-year results showing a very productive and profitable picture

Interim dividend

- An interim dividend of 00-op per share has been declared, payable on 4 January 1974. With the tax credit of 00-op per share this is equivalent to 00-op (1972: 2p)

**Legal &
General**
Assurance Society Limited

1,000,000 Shares
Beker Industries Corp.

Common Stock
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Price \$15 per Share

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Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated

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Incorporated Incorporated

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Incorporated Incorporated

Synovate Securities Inc. Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated Incorporated

Bank of America Securities Corporation Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Dean Witter & Co. Shearson, Hamill & Co.
Incorporated Incorporated

Drexel Securities Corporation Basle Securities Corporation

ProPartners Securities Corporation Robert Fleming Hill Samuel Securities
Incorporated Incorporated Corporation

Lincoln, Benson The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.
Incorporated

Gen-Swiss International Corporation Suez American Corporation

Warburg-Paribas, Inc.

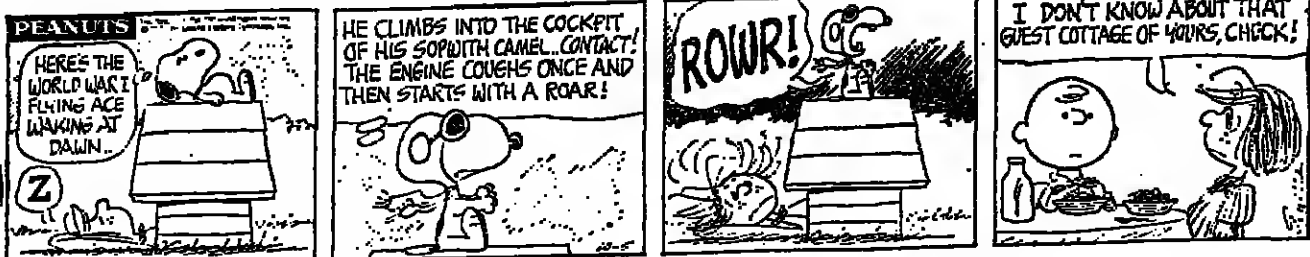
December 27, 1973

| High Low Last Ch'gs | | | | Toronto Stocks | | | | High Low Last Ch'gs | | | | High Low Last Ch'gs | | | | High Low Last Ch'gs | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 11750 Abnobil | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 9773 Oshawe A | 8 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 4630 Weldwood | 5 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 8075 Algoma | 8 3/4 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 44715 Acres Ltd | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 997 Demson | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 923 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 11750 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 308 Acres Ltd | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 485 Alcan | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 2500 Agra Int | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 3315 Agra Int | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 1070 Alcan | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 900 Agra Cent | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 4254 Ammex | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 25 Argus | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 4850 Aris Inc | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 908 Bankfield C | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 200 Bankfield C | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 1000 Baiton B | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 888381 Canad | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 888381 Canad | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 28548 Bank Bros | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 1333 Bova Corp | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 200Crush Int | 5 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1450 Parnour | 5 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4530 Westbume | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4850 Alcan | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 855 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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PEANUTS



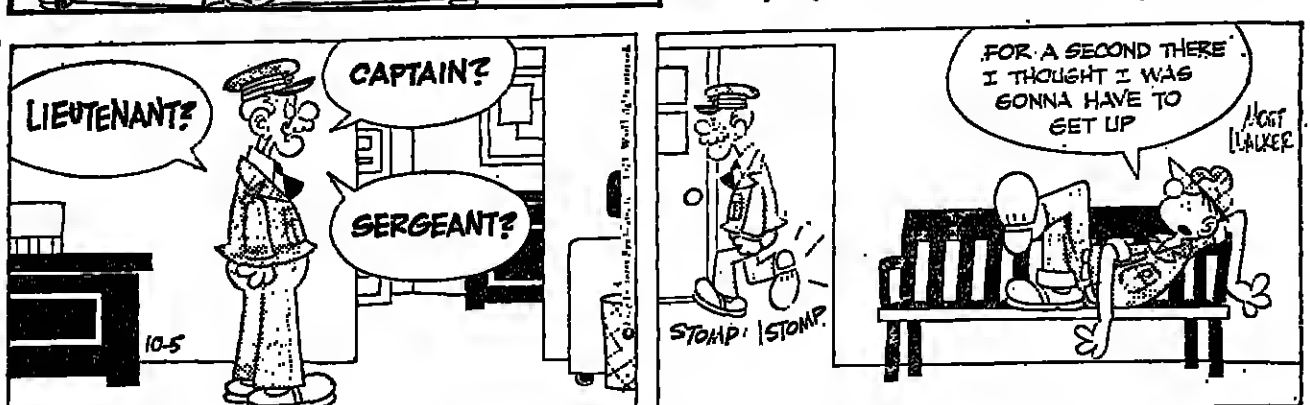
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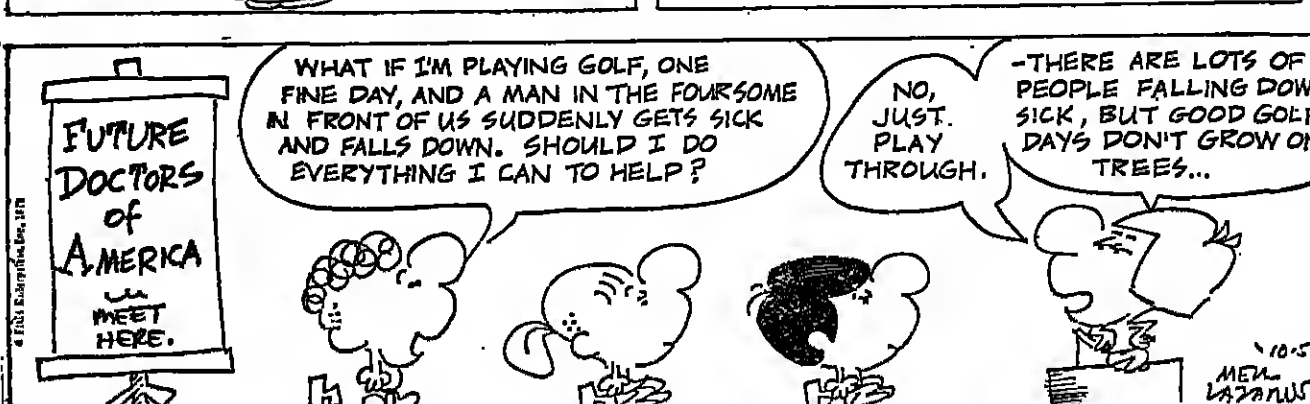
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bridge is a difficult game of chance, as one might conclude from a study of this freakish deal played during a New York regional championship.

Suppose your vulnerable opponents have bid to a high level when your side has nearly all the high cards in the side suits. You have to guess what to lead, and to try for a trick in your partner's suit, in which your side has nine cards; to try to cash the ace of an unbid suit, or to lead a singleton trump in the hope of cutting down ruffs.

Two of the possible answers will hold the opponents to 10 tricks, a third will give them 11 and the fourth will give them all 13.

For a more concrete view of the problem, study West's hand in the diagram. He has opened

one heart and later supported his partner's diamond suit. The opponents bid spades vigorously to the five-level, and West decides correctly, that there is no slam for his side. He doubles and then has to find a lead.

If it is clear that the opponents are short of high cards and cannot make use of any side suit, a trump lead is often best. When West made that lead here, he achieved his object. South had seven trump tricks but only three ruffs in the dummy for a total of 10. He won the first trick in the dummy and began a crossruff in clubs and hearts. If the club ace had come down in three rounds, he would have made all the tricks, but as it was, he lost 200 points.

At many tables, West chose a heart lead, perhaps because East had raised the suit at some stage. This gave South an extra heart ruff and 11 tricks. The diamond ace was a successful lead if West then shifted to the singleton trump to cut down the ruffs. The worst lead of all was the club ace "to see the dummy," for declarer could then easily establish clubs and make 13 tricks.

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| NORTH | | EAST | |
| ♠ Q1042 | ♥ 982 | ♠ K105432 | ♥ 9 |
| ♦ 7 | ♣ KJ1094 | ♦ A65 | ♣ KQ10763 |
| ♠ A97 | ♦ A97 | ♠ AKJ8553 | ♥ Q8732 |
| | | ♦ 4 | |

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1♥ Pass 2♠ 3♦
4♥ 4♠ 5♦ 5♠
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| CLAW | DARS | SEPIE |
| LEAF | OMIT | GULIA |
| STAND | PAPER | TINPUS |
| TEACUP | BRAM | PEDE |
| AMMAIS | PAW | ERER |
| BOUNPAPER | PILLIT | |
| SLIP | RIAN | PIELIS |
| BOIE | RECUR | ASIO |
| SNIEP | RACIO | RIA |
| SPRIAM | PAPER | RO |
| DRAYMAN | TAL | |
| RIIP | RIAN | PIELIS |
| IDEAL | PAPER | MOON |
| VERSE | EVER | ELSA |
| ERISE | SEAS | DEIRP |

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THINK WE'RE ALMOST TO CHINA... I CAN HEAR SOMEONE TALKIN' FUNNY!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

ATEAB

RODIF

AFAIRS

DROWPE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: ROBOT ABOUT DEEP POGUM

Answer: If you see 12 your entrance won't leave a bad impression - A DOORWAY

BOOKS

HEARTLAND

By Saul Maloff. 279 pp. Scribner's. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

To Isaiah Greene, his Jewishness has become a burden, a kind of elephantiasis of the self. He is as weary of his Jewishness as a prostitute is of her body, because he has been living off it as writer and lecturer on the Jew and the "Crisis of Identity." Like a man who has drunk too much at the well of the self, he has a hangover. At 40, he can no longer even hear the promise of his youth. When we meet him, he is contemplating the awful darning, "fashionable excitement" of crossing Central Park, from east to west, at dusk. Anything, he thinks, to interrupt the dying fall of his days.

But on Park Avenue he runs into a Jewish demonstration at the Soviet Embassy. An innocent bystander, he suddenly finds himself being interviewed for television. One of the demonstrators is a beautiful blond girl, moved by her, he hastily exhumes his lectures and beats them up. The blond girl turns out to be a shiksa, who has renamed herself Shoshana MacDonald. The Jew, it seems, is her favorite charity. She and Greene become talk-show stars, cross-country lecturers at high fees.

When the brief candle of their newsworthiness begins to gutter, Shoshana retires from lecturing to finish her Ph.D., but Greene makes one more tour. He has been offered an astronomical fee to appear in a symposium at Donner Pass College for Women, located on the top of the Rockies, or "some other mountain range." Here the real drama of Greene and "Heartland" begins, for Donner Pass College is shikopolis, a frontier our hero has never before reached. The students in this college, which has an Olympic-size swimming pool in the library, are descendants of those pioneers who, caught in a blizzard, had fallen to eating one another.

These are such shiskas as Alexander Portnoy and his literary confreres never met. Like their ancestors, they are carnivorous under their superb manners. "Swimming, scuba-diving, mountain climbing, skiing and slalom," they are not human as Greene defines it, but somewhere else in the space between animal and angel. They inhabit the ineffable; their language is an onomatopoeia of indecipherable inflections and exclamations.

For Portnoy, the shiksa was an anthropologist's delight, a forbidden fruit, bought at the cost of a surrender of intelligence and identity. Assimilation was a sexual swoon that subverted one's sense of integrity. The shiksa lured the Jew out of the Talmud into "The Child's Garden of Verses," invited him to escape the catechizing eye

of the Jewess and run barefoot in the grass. She pulled him from the shadows of history into the sun of the futureless present where he bathes in the reflect glow of her golden mimicry.

In "Fortny's Complaint," the shiksa was like a lobotomy; her snug harbor, the Jew safe from the existential nagging of his tragic sense of life. The frog, with his all-seeing, wrinkling eyes, was transformed into a prince who lived happily ever after because happiness was the only thing he could understand.

In Saul Maloff's "Heartland" for perhaps the first time in the history of modern fiction, a shiksa is unmasked. She is innocent, a flower of truth, a forerunner, but predatory. She works in mysterious ways, she mates the Jew's class, she peals to reason. To her, he is a talking, dancing bear. She listened to him as great and the word-lecturer, not one who belongs and she has the answer before he even speaks.

It is not Greene, but a felt symposium, Fox, who is to come the shiksa's victim. Greene has dissipated his sexual aggression in self-doubt; in recognition of his surrender, she accepts the bedsheets as a white flag, on her own terms. But so Fox, who boasts that he is the Eastern visitor come as conqueror, "the new Veselid Od and Vagot," hearing and sings. "While the East-work West smiled," Fox snarls. T girls have too many teddy bears and a paucity of books. They must come down off their mountain and move toward synthesis between "fantasy, work, illusion and reality, child hood and maturity, dream a fact."

Mr. Maloff offers us a slip scene in which Fox tries to teach one of the girls to make "Hebrew sounds," using a quiver, her spittle, her quiver, in another brilliant sage, the girls' "courtesy," turned on Greene, and it is a seduction or an indignation. With his self-appointed hostess, preliminary to their love-making breath whistles out in something that sounds suspicious like "Jew."

In "Heartland," hell bath fury like a shiksa condescends to. Answering Greene's wish "immerse myself in your native element," his hostess says to it, would "do you more than good." In a climax that would be unfair to "Heartland" to reveal, Fox learns the way that, in the rough tumble of American society, the shiksa has finally learned to defend herself.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will

| ACROSS | | |
|--------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Buckingham | 45 Tissue |
| 8 | Supper | 46 Tucker's partner |
| 15 | Mother-of-pearl source | 48 World |
| 16 | Orbit point | 51 Futile |
| 17 | Annual-meeting offerings | 54 Appease |
| 18 | Part of the British Isles | 53 Welsh |
| 19 | Begin again | 60 Latvia's neighbor |
| 20 | Penna. city | 61 Filthy quarters |
| 21 | Ogle | 62 Take the stage |
| 22 | Scottish negative | again |
| 24 | Can. province | 63 Disdained |
| 28 | Artist's workshop | 64 Gloom |
| 31 | Swiss psychologist | |
| 33 | Parts | |
| 37 | Ships firms | |
| 38 | Shaping mold | |
| 40 | Martians, supposedly | |
| 42 | Went paddling | |
| 43 | Writing on a | |
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